REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,878.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. CUTTER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Tuticorin	24
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingorla	17	,, Galle	26
,, Goa	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	19		June
,, Cannanore	20	,, Madras	1
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Cocanada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Narrakal	22	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Mahomerah	27
,, Lingah	13	,, Fao	27
,, Muscat	15	,, Bushire	29
,, Gwadur	18	,, Bahrein	30
,, Linga	19	,, Linga	June 1
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bahrein	23	,, Muscat	4
,, Bushire	25	,, Gwadur	6
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
Corun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Corun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Josch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and is warlike.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 2,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£33	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4	Without food.	
Suez	36	22		8		
Port Said	38	24		9		
Alexandria	39	25	Including Wines.	9-10		
Messina	50	34		14		
Naples	50	34		14		
Leghorn	50	34		14		
Genoa	50	34		14		
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA" to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA" to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 31st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. BARRATT, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ANGOVE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660

Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL arrived from Glasgow and Falmouth, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 3rd May 1874.

FOR SALE, a SHIP GIG, Copper fastened and in good repair. Will be Sold a bargain. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—FOSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Tweeds, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Madapollams
15 ,, Grey Shirtings, 7, 7½, 8¼, 9 lbs
7 ,, Grey Drills, 30 yards
7 Cases Colored Prints
5 ,, White Longcloth, W 50-70
1 ,, Imitation Gold Thread
7 Bales Damaged Blotting Papers, pink and white

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

3 Cases chintz, 2 cases dhoties, 2 cases woollen cloth, 2 cases prints.

2 Cases Coloured Handkerchiefs.

15 Bales Canvas, 1 case pencils, 10 casks blacking, 25 dozen sherry wine, 1 case flannel, 1 case woollen cloth, &c., &c.

A few lots of Furniture belonging to a Gentleman who changes his residence, containing cupboards, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, camp cots, hanging lamps, tea set, dinner services, &c., &c.

On account of the first purchaser:

A few hundred marble slabs of 18 and 24 square inches.

On account and risk of the concern—

1 Case superior jasconet, more or less damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

Plated ice pictures, teapots, decanter stands, plated candlesticks, reading lamps, iron grids, Bohemian glass gilted flower vases, table time-pieces, hand lanterns, cod cream and toilet soaps wicker, bottles of eau de Cologne, lady's kid gloves, tin painted trays, looking-glass sets, pictures, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

25 Bales Demy Papers.

Furniture consisting of blackwood large and small carved round-tables, mahogany coloured pier tables, teapoys, full-carved lady's writing table, tatstands, blackwood folding arm easy chairs, camp cots, dressing tables, wardrobes, camphorwood chests, meat safes, reclining and sofa couches, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jasconets, scarfs, chintz, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable vacant Pieces of Ground, situated at Chinch Bunder.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th May 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhicajeejee Dorabjee Adamuistratrix of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, the following valuable pieces of vacant ground:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being in the subdistrict of Mandvie at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of the said street registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271 and containing by admeasurement 201 and fourninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the west partly by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Petitco and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama Esqr., on the north by the property of Khoja Ebram Ramjee and on the south partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama Esqr., and partly by the property of the Khoja Ibram Ramjee.

Lot No. 2.—All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the Sub-district of Mandvie, at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said street, registered by the Collector of the land Revenue under No. 271, and containing by admeasurement 3 0 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the property of Mr. Peerbhoy Damjee, on the west by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, and on the south by the property of Mr. Bustoos Jons. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of the Surplus Stock of Messrs. Soundy and Co., at their Shop in Hummum Street.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Soundy and Co., to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., at their shop in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock and sample consignment goods, consisting of opera glasses, magnetic machines, plateware, fancy jewellery, musical boxes, concertinas, pianos, oliographs, pictures, mouldings, stationery cases, cash boxes, bicycles, and a variety of other articles, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street—

An Invoice of mahogany gilt and enamelled with marble and different pattern toilet and cheval glasses, large handsome half-round looking glasses, travelling mirrors, few lots of clothing, the property of a European Tailor, closing up his business, consisting of pieces of coloured alpacas, Merino cloth, Cashmere and quilted cloth, muslin, chintz, Gentleman and Lady's Guernsey frocks, silk neck-ties, socks and stockings, night caps, railway rugs, Milton cloth, drugget carpet, linen collars, white handkerchiefs, silk puggrees, Magenta colour, half lb. tins, white and green paint, cases of soap, silk and alpaca umbrellas, stereoscopic views, clocks and time-pieces, &c., &c.

Also grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jasconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the nineteenth day of March last, Mrs. F. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions received from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing this day, Wednesday the 6th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon:—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1135 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccaly Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1016 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manekjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manekjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gunder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccaly road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gunder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Aziary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No. 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccaly road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, contain ng by admeasurement 2,535 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Manekjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gunder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsolve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with fine Mango trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,475 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccaly road, and on the west by Lot No. 12.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3736 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by Lot No. 5, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Church and partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale app'y at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY, Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Landed Properties on the foregoing days at their respective places.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at the respective premises at 4 P.M., by order of Chintoba Parsotum Mullar Sett, the three following lots:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.—Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in New Town or Shaik Boora Commandant Street, admeasuring in each and every side sixty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the public road, on the west by the premises mentioned and described in the lot No. 2, on the north by the ground belonging to Shaik Abdoola Culveker, and on the south by the house of Kootboodeen Toongaker, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1058, and the said property formerly and now occupied by the several tenants of the said Chintoba Parsotum and Mr. Doodell.

THIS DAY WENESDAY the 6th instant.—Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and built on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Bhendy Bazar, in Pemkar's Street, in New Town, admeasuring in broad in thirty feet and in length sixty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the premises mentioned and described in lot No. 1, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Shaik Hassan Shaboodin Karbharee, and on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to a masjid, and which said premises are assessed under No. 3 by the Collector of the Bombay Municipality, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant.—Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Parel a Dahboo Street in New Town, admeasuring in breadth ten feet and length sixty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the premises hereinbefore mentioned or described in lot No. 2, on the north by the house of Pukoor Goovaree Puckmoria, and on the south by the new proposed road, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 34 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,070.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1874.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THIS CELEBRATED TROUPE.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF DAVE CARSON,

On which occasion he will appear in his original character of GRANDFATHER BEN,

WITH NEW LOCAL VERSIONS Embracing Allusions to

THE LATE RIOTS, TABOOT PROCESSIONS, NATIVE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE, OUR ARYAN BRETHREN, THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO BY REQUEST,

THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS, AND HIS ORIGINAL LIVING PHOTOGRAPH,

THE BENGALEE BABOO, AND FOR THE LAST TIME

THE WONDERFUL HANDCUFF, BOX AND CABINET ILLUSION.

MR. CARSON has much pleasure in stating that, for this occasion only,

MR. R. JOHNSTONE,

Who has kindly volunteered his valuable services, will appear in his celebrated Chinese Impersonation, entitled,

CHIN-CHIN!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	,, 3
Upper Circle	...	...	...	...	...	,, 2
Pit	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.—Trouble begins at 8-45.

REMEMBER! THE LAST NIGHT!!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY WILL APPEAR FOR A SHORT SEASON, at the above Theatre, and produce the LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES,

The Company having been considerably strengthened since they last appeared in Bombay.

OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH MAY.

W. B. GILBERT'S GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

The Company consists of the following LADIES and GENTLEMEN:—

Miss Carry George.	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Miss Florence Norman.	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Miss Jennie Nye.	Mr. Charles Herberte.
Mrs. J. R. Taylor.	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Miss E. Rogers.	Mr. T. Andrews.
Miss G. May.	Mr. J. Batson.
Miss E. Nelson.	

MR. A. M. PEREIRA—Pianist.

MR. F. COOKE—Machinist.

HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER, SCENIC ARTIST AND AGENT,

To whom all business Communications must be addressed, BYCULLA HOTEL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE.....Rs. 5 UPPER CIRCLE.....Rs. 2
STALLS.....,, 3 PIT.....,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9.

SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH MAY, 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet but steady at unchanged prices, sales 12,000 bales; but private advices are of a less cheerful character and report Surats to arrive very difficult of sale. This morning's market opens dull, with probable sales 10,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 5,000 bales as compared with 10,000, and the exports to Great Britain 18,000, against 6,000, on the same date last year. Liverpool estimates of receipts for the week, we hear, are increased this morning, some messages advising 30,000 bales as probable, but it is now evident that the daily American figures have lost much of their importance, and leaving out the question of the next American crop as more of a speculative influence, the market for a time will probably be mainly guided by the figures of supply on the spot and afloat, and the extent of the trade demand. In the early part of the season the probability of a heavy accumulation of stocks in Liverpool during the summer months was looked forward to with some anxiety, but this has been avoided so far by the large takings for the Continent. It is now, however, a question whether the Continental ports are not being over-stocked to an extent which may react on Liverpool, even if the cotton has not to find an outlet in that market eventually. Moreover, the heavy exports from this port lately must also have a material influence on prices of Surats, as there seems every probability of the clearances for the first six months of the year exceeding last season by nearly 200,000 bales, an increase of supply entirely omitted from early calculations and which has only become apparent with last month's clearances.

This morning's telegram gives no need of a general character; Consols are still quoted at 93¾ and Bar Silver at 58¾ per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Business in sterling opened at yesterday's quotations with perhaps a slightly firmer feeling, and 6 months' sight Bank Bills were done at 1s. 11¼d., but the tendency during the day became easier, and at the close 1s. 11 7/16d. was the highest rate quoted. Only a very moderate amount of private paper has been offering, sellers as a rule showing a disposition to hold off for a decline, but we have not heard of any reduction on our yesterday's quotations of 1s 11¼d for 6 months' sight Document Bills. The feeling amongst shippers in favour of lower rates is very strong, and the present position of the Cotton market undoubtedly warrants it; supplies show signs of early exhaustion, and the present dulness in Liverpool greatly restricts business. *Government Paper* is very steady at previous rates, say—*Fours* Rs. 102; *Fours and a half* Rs. 103, *Fives and a half* Rs. 107.

SHARES.—With the exception of Colabas, which are again lower, the market has been very active at generally higher prices. Bank of Bombays have been active, and a large business continues to be done in Spinning and Weaving scrip at hardening values. The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	775
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1,443
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,360
Bombay Press Company	200
Ditto New	175
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,560
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,000
Bombay United	1,340
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,785
Great Eastern	2,400
Manockjee Petit's	1,460
Morarjee Spinning	1,455
Oriental	4,050
Royal ditto	2,600
Soonderdas Spinning	1,625

COTTON.—There is very little change to notice in the position of the market, but, if anything, prices are in favour of buyers. Arrivals of Bhownuggur and Dhollera are liberal, but as dealers have still a considerable quantity to deliver against contracts they prefer doing so to accepting lower figures. The falling off in quality becomes more marked daily, and this is the most certain indication of an approaching reduction in supplies.

FREIGHTS.—There has been rather more enquiry for sailing tonnage to-day and rates are just a shade firmer. Commencing wooden ships have engaged at £3, but £3 2-6 is now asked, and for iron vessels £3 5 to £3-7 6 is quoted. For steamers there is no alteration, £3 to £3-1-3 being still the current rates.

PIECE GOODS.—No change can be made in quotations for Grey Goods, holders are very firm, but the demand is slow. Yarns are not quite so actively enquired for as a few days ago, but prices are unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian s. s. INDIA, left Suez on the 4th instant at 8 P. M.

THE barque GOLDEN RUSSETT, 408 tons, Captain J. M. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (November 24th), calling at Kurrachee (May 1st) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. George Lockhart & Co.

THE S. S. TAGUS, 1,547 tons, Captain A. Tyson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a cargo of 3,296 bales cotton, 481 bales wool, 405 cwts. linseed, 260 cwts horns, 154¾ cwts coir yarn, 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, and 2,925¾ cwts. wheat.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Golden Russett	Richardson	London, Nov 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Granite City Nagotana (s) Tagus (s)	Ellis Nacoda Tyson	Havre. Coast and Cutch. Liverpool.

The ship William Lindsay, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Orches s, 6 hogsheads beer, 1 case carpenles, D. P. Khumbata; 78 packages iron nails and 7 casks iron wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 53 cases sherry; 28 cases port, 20 cases cotton, 36 cases brandy and 20 cases champagne, D S Kemp and Co; 10 hogsheads beer, Nanabhoy Bhicajee Mistree; 24 cases wine, Ritchie Stewart and Co.; 35 cases window glass, Amrutlal Gunputram.

Walamo s, 50 cases claret, R Martin and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 6 bales paper, Esabhoy Tyabjee; 36 bales paper and 6 bales straw boards, Cajee Ebram Noormahomed; 8 packages glass ware, Merwanjee and Co. 225 cases brandy, and 150 cases stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 casks rice bowls, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—5TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 33 bales wool, Khimchund Setaldass; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Savernake, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Persian Empire, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

W Lindsay, 2 0 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Rigs s, 30 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 2 8 cwts coir rope, Nanjee Kunttow; 20¼ bales cotton, Megjee Dossa.

Orches s, 101 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocun; 50 bales cotton waste, C Premchund.

Cerdic s, 21 bales wool, B I S N Co.; 33 bales wool, S Tyebjee and Co.; 100 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow; 180 bales cotton, Hajee Meerza Shariff Mushkee; 50 bales Cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 126 bales cotton, Tribhovundas Rattonjee Roopjee Mody.

Wimbledon, s, 100 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Midlothian, s, 66 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 50 bales wool, Mopljee Jeeha; 200 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 165 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 60 bags ginger, 553 bags coffee and 8 cases cardamoms, P and O Co; 10 cases fishmaws, M Allana.

Colombo, s, 12 cases colfa oil, D Hassum; 169 bundles hemp, Huttonsey Poonja.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 5 bags wheat, R Lepi.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceress, 28, packages coffee, B. I. [illegible] bales cotton, George Dockhsrt & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 100 bales cotton, Ru tonsey Heeriee

Horse Guard s, 9 bundles coffee, Ewart

Pembrokeshire, 140 bales cotton, Ged

Commissariate s, 320 bags linseed, Ball

City of Delhi 160 bales cotton, W. Nicol [illegible] cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—May 4.

Jayakar, Surgeon, Medical Department, on medical certificate to Europe.

Beady, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Poett, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on furlough, to England.

MAY 5.

Hore, Captain, Bengal 30th Foot, to rejoin, to Nowshera.

Turner, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 2)

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col A Cadell, R E Chief Engineer, and Secy to Agent Govr Genl for Central India, availed himself of three months' privilege leave, granted him by Government, on the morning of 18th instant, making over charge of his office to Col F Alexander on the morning of the same day.

Col F Alexander, s c, received charge of the Office of Chief Engr and Secy to the Agent Govr Genl for Central India from Col A Cadell, R E on the morning of the 18th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Capt F F Cotton, R E Ex Engr, Ferozepore Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 15th May 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K C S I, reported his return on the 2nd instant from the furlough granted him in Notification No 849 of the 5th March 1873.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K C S I, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence from the 4th to the 8th April 1874, both days inclusive.

Maj C B Lucie Smith, Offg Depy Comr 1st Class, and Lieut Col E M Playfair, Offg Depy Comr, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, revert to their substantive grades, with effect from the 1st April 1874, the date on which Lieut Col J C Wood rejoined his appointment as a Depy Comr of the 1st Class.

Mr G J Noble, Offg District Supt of Police, 5th class, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment, vice Lieut R W E Burrowes, deceased.

Capt F Currie, Asst Comr, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, of Pratabgarh during the absence on leave of Mr T H Kavanagh, V C, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj W F DePabeck, M D, of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed Officiating Civil Surgeon of the town of Moulmein.

Mr A C Bainbridge, of H M's B1 C S, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 14th inst.

The Hon F A B Glover, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 15th instant of the furlough granted to him by Notification No 72, dated the 13th March 1874.

The Hon W F McDonell, V C, took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Surgn Oswald Baker, of the B1 Medical Establishment, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the civil station of Bassein, in British Burmah.

H Ex the Govr Gl in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major J C Morice to the joint medical charge of Simla in the place of Dr J M Coates.

The following temporary promotions have been made in the Central Provinces Commission, with effect from the 19th March 1874:—

Mr F Venning, s c s, Asst Comr, 3rd class, and offig Asst Comr, 1st class, to Officiate as Depy Comr, 4th c'ass.

Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comr, 3rd class, and Offig Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st class, vice Mr Venning, promoted.

Mr J F Goodridge, s c s, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class, vice Captain Miller, promoted.

Mr Fedrick, of H M's B1 C S, having obtai ed a certificate of high proficiency in Hindi has been presented with two authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare the district of Cachar to be one of the Sessions divisions of the province of Assam; and, with the concurrence of His Honor the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, to appoint Mr H Mospratt, Offg Judge of Sylhet, to officiate also as Sessions Judge of Cachar.

The Rev G G Gillan, Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr Gillan reported his departure from Bombay on the evening of the 17th November last.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Col H L Thuillier, R A, c s i, Surveyor General of India, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from any date after the 1st May on which he may avail himself of the same.

Col J F Walker, R E, Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, will officiate as Surveyor-General durine Col Thuillier's absence on leave, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut-Col John Macdonald, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Revenue Survey Dept is appointed to officiate as Supt of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, during the absence of Col Vanrenen, or until further orders, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following Brigade Orders, dated 21st March 1874, issued by the Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, are confirmed:—

2nd Regiment Central Ind'a Horse.

Capt J Colledge, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut M G Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Brt-Col) Frederick Henry Smith, of the Bengal S C, Court, 18th B ngal Cavalry—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the foll wing appointment, with effect from the 23rd instant:—

Mr A L Haliburton, Dey Acct. Genl, to officiate as Acct Genl, during the absence on leave of Mr G W Kellner, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs:—

Lt-Col Frederick Travers, C B, V C, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1854.

En ign Samuel Tucker, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs to proceed to Europe from the 1st May 1874.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Surg C H Joubert, M D, Offig in Medical charge 17th (the Loyal Peorbasn) Regt of N I.

Surgeon E Lawrie, M D, Officiating Garrison Assistant Surgeon Fort William.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Alexander Dunlop Anderson, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers),—for 17; months and 26 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Supernumerary Surg Major Albert Marc Verchere, of the Medi Dep't, is brought on the establishment of Surg Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Eur pe on furlough on private affa rs:—

Surg Maj William Henry Kirton, of the Medl Dept,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Henry Arthur Fletcher, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjt, 4th B ngal Cavalry,—for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Edward Stedman, of the Bengal S C, Adjt, 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

G G O No 280 of the 13th April 1874 is cancelled, and the promotion of Lt-Col J E Westropp, of the Bombay S C, to the rank of Col by Brt from the 1st F b 1874, as notified in G G O No. 118 of the 6th Feb 1874, will hold good.

The following ord r issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 68, dated the 26th March 1874 granting Capt G B Farrington, 2nd in Comd 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Mominabad, leave of absence, on private affairs, for two months from the 5th April 1874, or from date of departur to proceed into the country in the neighbourhood of Mominabad, a station of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The following pa agraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 47 of the 26th March 1874, are published for general information:—

3. With re ard to the question which you have raised as to the rate of donation but a subsidiab le to Hony Asst Surgs (now Surgs) and to Warrant Officers of the Medl Dept under the new organization, I have to inform you that I have determined that Medical Officers holding h norary commissions shall receive the full rate of donation batta of their relative military rank.

4. You are of opinion that Senior Apothecarries, without commissions, should receive donation b tta in the rank of Lt, viz, Rs. 121-12, and Apothecaries of above five years' service in that grade the full batta of a Depy Asst Commy, i. e., Rupees 91-5, the others receiving the donation batta of an Army Conductor, viz., Rs. 60-14, and the Assistant Apothecaries Rs 45-10-4, or that of a Sub-Conductor.

5. In this opinion I concur.

Capt J B Smith, Sub-Asst Commsy Genl, 1st class, having returned from special duty under the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is reappointed to officiate as Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, with effect from the 19th March 1874, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt Col J Macdonald, of the Bengal S C Depy Supt, 1st Grade, Rev Survey Dept,—date of arrival at Fort William, 25th April 1874.

Col H St G Tucker, of Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 25th April 1874.

Maj J E B Parsons, of the Bengal S C Depy Commr, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th Ap il 1874.

Maj H E Which, of the Bengal S C E, Engr, D P W Northern Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th April 1874.

H E the Gov nor Gen l in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Walter Burne, to be Capt to comple e the establishment

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col R Hume, C B, of H M's 55th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigr Genl during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Brig r Genl M A S Baddeley, C B, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Capt J A Kelso, of the R A to be Comdt, vice Capt R J Abbott who has vacated, having exceeded the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India Capt N J Jones, of the late 15th Regt of N I, Wing officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Front er Force, is pl ced on the retired list and will receive an allowance equal to the half-pay p nsion of his rank.

The under-mentioned office is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj John Bartleman, of the Bengal S C, Wing officer, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—For two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Leonard, Chief Engr, 2nd class, and Engr-in-Chief, Punjab Northern (Sta te) Railway, is granted one year's leave of absence on medical certificate u der S ction 3 of the old Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, and 14th days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 6th April 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt Col C Pollard, R E Offic Chief Engr, 2nd Class, is appointed temporarily to be Engr-in-Chief of the Punjaub Northern (State) Railway, in addition to his duties as Consulting En ineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore.

Mr A Thuery, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal (State) Railway is permanently appointed in that grade, with effect from 14th Feb 1871.

Mr J S Thropore, Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, is granted seven months' furlough under section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1874.

Mr E Oelher, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, temporarily transferred to Bengal Irrigation, is appointed to officiate dur ng the abs n e of Mr Thorpe, or until further orders.

The orders of the Bombay Governm nt granting to Mr C Swappe Ex Engr, 4th grade, Holkar (State) Railway, eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, are confirmed. The leave has effect from 6th April 1-74:—

Mr Swappe is also granted subsidiary leave from the 22nd March to 5th April 1874, inclusive.

Capt W P Tomkins, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is granted 17 days' subsidiary leave from the 31st Oct 1873, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

Mr F R White, Asst, 1st grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Office of the Asst Genl, P W Dept.

Capt W Shepherd, R E., Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred temporarily to Lahore in the same capacity.

Capt T B B Savi R E Ex Eng 4th grade, will officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow during the absence of Capt Shepherd at Lahore, on full further orders.

Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley (State) Railway to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No 274—Capt G E L S Sanford, R E appointed to the P W Dept in Notification No 221 of 1st May 1872 as a supernumerary under the conditions laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter IV, paras. 40, 41, as amended by Gl. No. 1049, is permanently appointed to the Dept as an Ex Eng. 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th Dec 1873. Capt Sanford passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 4th Dec 1873.

Mr T E Owen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Central India, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' furlough in extension of the leave granted him in P W Dept Notification No 239 of 2nd April 1873.

The orders of the Govt of Bombay granting Mr H D La Touche, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Scindia (State) Railway Survey, six months' leave on medical certificate, as also the grant to him of subsidiary leave by the Engr in Chief Scindia (State) Railway Survey, are confirmed, the furlough is with effect from 6th April 1874.

Col A Cadell, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Agent Governor Genl for Central India in the P W Dept, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th current.

Col F Alexander, s c, N-W Provinces, is on return from furlough, temp rarily transferred to Central India, and appointed to officiate for Col Cadell during the absence of that officer on privilege leave or unt l further orders. Col Alexander assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 18th current.

Col F Alexander, who repor ed his arrival at Bombay on the 19th ultimo, from the two years' furlough granted him in P W Dept Notification No 150 of 12th Feb 1872, is granted subsidiary leave from the 20th ide to 8th April.

Maj R M Smith, R E, Director, Persian Telegraph, having forfeited his appointment by overstay of furlough, is reappointed to the office, with effect from the 14th Oct 1873.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents b appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan,

To avoid imposition all Optic have his Name and Address on them..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ORTON—April 27th, the wife of Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain of Dinapore, of a son.

DEATH.

LOWE—April 30th, at Bangalore, Surgeon Major T. Lowe, Sappers and Miners, aged 44.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874.

WE mentioned yesterday that several Europeans had been attacked with cholera at Calcutta, and that, amongst others, Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne, the Acting Foreign Secretary, was considered dangerously ill. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed yesterday afternoon that Mr. Wynne died on Monday night. Mr. Wynne only entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1859, so that he was still comparatively a young man with a fine career before him. He had been employed for some time on political work before being nominated last year Agent for the Governor General at Moorshedabad and afterwards sent on special service in Cashmere. When Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, went away on leave, the officiating appointment was conferred on Mr. Wynne, who would no doubt before long have been confirmed in what must be in many respects the most desirable office under the Government of India. The outbreak of cholera this season at Calcutta is most unfortunate; for it will supply an argument in favour of the annual migration to Simla which may not indeed be openly urged, but which will nevertheless have at least its due weight. It will be seen from one of our special telegrams that Mr. Lyall succeeds Mr. Wynne.

A GREAT deal is being made of certain experiments that have been carried on of late years under the auspices of the Revenue Survey Department for ascertaining, by practical test, the exact value of the produce of lands of different qualities, and comparing it with the assessment. These experiments, as reported to Government, show that the assessment in no case exceeds one-sixth of the produce, and in some cases has a proportion altogether inadequate to the annual out-turn. As much doubt has been cast on the accuracy of the results thus obtained, it is useless to reproduce the figures, which can be found, by any one interested in the subject, in the last number of the *Indian Economist*. But it is plain that one or other of the following conclusions is correct, or else that both of them are true to a certain extent. Either there has been a flaw in the experiments or a flaw in the assessment proceedings of the Survey officers.

The *modus operandi* seems to have been as follows. Certain fields were selected for test, and, as the crops became ready for cutting, a small defined portion of each field was measured off. When the crop ripened, the produce of this defined area was separately harvested and carefully measured and valued. But this process, simple as it appears, abounds in elements of error. A field of ordinary size contains land of very different qualities, which are all noted at the time of survey. For example, a 4 acre field of rice land may contain an acre of very superior land, the rate of which would be Rs. 4 an acre; the next acre may be worth only Rs. 3, and the rest only Rs. 2 per acre. The total assessment on this field will be Rs. 11, and the average per acre will be recorded as Rs. 2¾. When this field is examined by the testing officer, he sees half of it thinly covered with a poor crop of rice, while the remainder looks promising. If he has an atom of that sense of duty which characterizes most of our young officers, he will leave unnoticed the part poorly cropped and mark off the experimental portion among the more favoured furrows. When he gets a return indicating the value of the produce at twenty-five rupees an acre he will say, taking the recorded average assessment of the field at Rs. 2¾, that the assessment is only 11 per cent. of the produce; whereas, if it so happens (which is not improbable) that his experimental strip has been taken from the portion assessed at 4 Rs. an acre—then the assessment ought to be stated at 16 per cent. and not 11 per cent. of the produce. This is one cause of error. Another is that these calculations make no allowance for fallows, nor for bad seasons, nor for the wide strip of land kept as a boundary on which assessment is recorded but no cultivation allowed. Then the experiments are made on land already brought into more or less perfect order at the cost of the ryots; and, as the assessment professes to exclude from calculation all such improvements, an allowance for them should be made in comparing the assessment with the produce of the land so improved. In many cases also it should not be lost sight of that the ryot or occupant has paid a considerable sum to Government for the right of occupancy, and a sum equal to the interest on this purchase-money ought to be deducted from the value of produce as a set-off before it is compared with the assessment, or the assessment should be increased in the same proportion.

In short, each of these experiments ought to be conducted with the fullest publicity and with a perfect understanding of all the circumstances affecting each piece of land experimented on; the areas selected should be much larger than heretofore, entire fields being experimented on, if possible; and, in order to give the results a value as between the assessors and the assessees, an intelligent agent of the latter should be present at every stage of the operation, recognized as competent to criticise and object. For this purpose the Sarvajanik Sabhas, established in many parts of this Presidency, are calculated to afford material aid, by selecting agents to represent the cultivating classes, and to see that over-zealous young officers do not unconsciously make the experiments reflect back their own innate conviction that the land can readily bear the new assessments.

It is to be feared that, however carefully these experiments are conducted, their results will not fail to bring prominently forward the second source of error referred to, namely, a flaw in the survey operations causing inequality in the assessments. It was asserted some years ago by a writer in the *Calcutta Review* that the returns of land sales in this Presidency show complete want of accord between the assessment and the purchase-money; and these experiments confirm the idea then suggested that the Bombay Revenue Survey, though good in theory, does not in practice succeed so well as other systems in fixing a fair and equitable assessment on the land. In the N. W. P. the assessments are based on the rent, and the rent is found to be a safe criterion of the real value of the land. But in Bombay the comparative values of any two fields or estates, for letting purposes, are ignored, and the assessments are evolved out of an intricate process of measurement and classification, which fails to stand any practical test.

But after all, when the experiments shall have been conducted with a perfect regard to all the interests concerned, and shall have resulted in returns most favourable to the assessments, what does it come to? They may amply justify the views of those so ably represented by the *Indian Economist* who argue for the large increases now being imposed throughout the Presidency, under which, as stated in the Administration Report of last year, the Government demand in nine talooks has been raised from nine lacs to fifteen and a half lacs of rupees. But they do not affect the main questions involved, and which we have for long urged in these columns—Is a larger land revenue required in Bombay?—and can the people pay it? Budget after Budget answers the first query in the negative—and sad experience will throw light on the second.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IF last week Sir Richard Temple was delighted to read in the *Indian Observer* a high editorial commendation of his financial policy, what must be his grief to find this week that the *Indian Observer* retracts its commendation completely! Among his present numerous and anxious duties we can imagine that the *Indian Observer's* disclaimer of admiration for Sir Richard Temple will prove to him "the unkindest cut of all." The *Observer* draws attention to its praise of Sir Richard in "order to repudiate it most emphatically." Everybody will be anxious to know the reason, and we are glad that the *Observer* explains—"Firstly, because (the repudiated editorial paragraph) is fallacious, for the special demerit of Sir Richard Temple as a Finance Minister was not that he brought the finances into an unsound condition, but that he was the one man in India who could not be brought to see that their condition never was unsound, and that consequently unpopular extra taxation was unnecessary; and, secondly, because, whether fallacious or not, it is in flat opposition to the opinions we have expressed for many years, and which we see nothing in the last Budget statement to induce us to alter. How, then, our readers will say, did this singular expression of opinion creep into such uncongenial company? But we must leave their curiosity unsatisfied; it is not for us to reveal the secrets of the editorial prison-house. Suffice it to say that an enemy did this, and that it does not represent the opinions of the *Indian Observer*." The mystery is indeed a terrible one, and will puzzle the brains of the public in company with several other startling queries. Where was the editor of the *Indian Observer* all week? What has he done to the devil who sowed tares while he was absent? Will Sir Richard Temple recover from the unhappy editor of the *Observer's* solemn and emphatic renunciation of admiration for him as a financier? At the same time, the public will sympathise with the editor, whose title for once has proved a misnomer, and who has been put into the painful position of unsaying what the devil in personating him had made him say."

As it is always interesting to see ourselves as others describe us, we translate the following paragraph from the *Neue Freie Presse* of the 20th March. The Vienna journal heads the paragraph "Society in Bombay":—

Three members of the Hungarian aristocracy, Baron Alexius Orczy, Count Ellemer Batthyani, and Prince Cretwertinsky have for some time been in Asia, hunting tigers there. The noble Nimrods left their ship (the "Baroda") on the 30th January, and Ellenor finds himself in a position to publish some letters of the Baron Orczy about this voyage. The contents of these letters are so interesting that we will translate here (from Hungarian into German) some extracts from them:

"Yesterday and the day before," he says in one of his letters, "we took part in a most interesting entertainment. It was a distribution of prizes to the Parsee (fire-worshippers) Girls' Institution. His Majesty (*sic*) Raja (the Baron writes Radsha) Holkar, of whom I shall have occasion to say more hereafter, was also present. The company assembled in the very spacious house of one of the leading Parsees of Bombay, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the saloon of which house is exceedingly large. The Parsee girl scholars showed off their progress in the English language, after which the niece of the Governor distributed the prizes. Here we saw for the first time the European aristocracy, and I must acknowledge that so many very pretty ladies were present that the eyes were dazzled. Later on we went to the Nawab Baila, who gave an evening party in honor of the Raja Holkar. At this party there were only natives present, except ourselves and Bayley, the president of the Supreme Court. (*Sic*).

"In an immense saloon sat the six years old son of the Nawab on a velvet sofa, he himself being covered with diamonds and precious stones, and in this state he received his guests. He salaamed to everybody, and to ourselves he even extended his hand and rose for this purpose from his seat, after which, upon the special order of the master of ceremonies, seats were given to us by the side of the Nawab. In the middle of the saloon stood the nautch-girls in splendid costume and singing some song in very vulgar loud voices. Suddenly there was a stir in the richly attired company, the cause of which was the arrival of the Raja. Our young host got up and went with the utmost seriousness to the door to receive His Majesty the Radsha (*sic*), whom he led to the seat which he himself previously occupied. The Raja is about 25 years of age, rather corpulent and very amiable. The Raja is generally accompanied by his two sons, who are so bashful that they will only stutter a few words now and then upon the express command of their father; and when they received his order to shake hands, it was quite amusing to observe the terrified expression of their countenances. After the arrival of the Raja the real ceremony began, a large number of servants brought trays of immense sizes with bouquets and wreaths of flowers, and every guest received a wreath round his neck and a bouquet in each hand; after which spices were handed round and the guests were plentifully besprinkled from all sides with consecrated rose-water (*sic*) and perfumed oil. In small quantities these perfumes are no doubt very pleasant, but lavished in such doses they only give headaches.

"The party was brought to a close by large fireworks. From this we went at 10 o'clock to the ball at the palace of the Governor, where we found a large company of Europeans. The Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, is about

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN ACHEEN.

PENANG, 5TH MAY.

The following information has been received from an independent source. Owing to the hostile attitude of the Acheenese in the vicinity of the Kraton, it has been deemed expedient to leave one thousand extra troops and two vessels of war behind. General Van Sweiten left on the 25th of April.

The villages westward of Nazare, which were rapidly rebuilt, were lately bombarded again and returned the fire, but were subsequently demolished.

The natives of Ghegen shows signs of hostility.

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

A Conservative has been elected for Wakefield.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Russell questioned the Government as to the prospects of the maintenance of peace in Europe. Lord Derby replied and said that, looking at the embittered feelings between France and Germany grounds for apprehension existed, but that he saw no immediate danger of a rupture.

In the Commons a debate took place concerning the Protectorate of the Gold Coast. Mr. James Lowther, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, declared that Government was anxiously considering the matter, and was consulting with officials who had had recent experience, and that a definite policy would be shortly declared.

GREAT STRIKE OF COLLIERS!

Twenty-five thousand Durham Colliers have struck owing to a reduction in their wages—

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Mansion House subscriptions towards the Indian Famine relief now amount to £95,000. Further remittances to Calcutta have been postponed.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has arrived at Berlin.

The Dudley election has been annulled.

LONDON, 4TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 95.

Bar Silver ..... 58¾.

The sum of £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY.

Mr. Le Poer Wynne, Officiating Secretary Foreign Department, died last night from the effects of cholera.

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was passed in Council to-day.

THE NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY.

Mr. Lyall, Secretary in the Home Department, officiates in the Foreign Department. Mr. Howell, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, now engaged on special famine duty, acts for Mr. Lyall.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY.

A REUTER's telegram letter from a missionary in Dinagepore states that the poorer classes are reduced to one meal daily and in some places to one meal every two days. No starvation deaths have been officially reported, but it is rumoured that some deaths from starvation have occurred at Khansama in Thannah Beergunge. The cause of these deaths is now the subject of a Government enquiry. Distress in Dinagepore district is increasing, and prices are rising unprecedentedly; rice selling at one rupee for eight seers of eighty tolas in the bazaar against 32½ seers last year. Government are selling twelve seers for a rupee of Burmah rice, which is neglected by the natives, who prefer bazaar rice, but in the interior there are extraordinary large sales of Government rice. Distress and begging are present in hitherto prosperous districts owing to the rumoured prohibition by the Nepaul authorities of the exportation of grain from the Terai as heretofore. People are dissatisfied that the distribution of rice is left to village mondols (?) and only occasionally superintended by relief officers. Labourers are paid either daily—(men 2½ annas, women 2, children 1½)—or by task work 4 to 5 annas hundred cubic feet o stiff soil; 2½ night soil. Zemindars appear indifferent to consequences and refuse to advance money to the ryots notwithstanding the sanction of Government. A letter from a missionary in Chuprah states that Government is not yet selling rice there.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY and a party of gentlemen have left Allahabad for the eastern districts, presumably with the object of searching for the Famine.

THROUGH communication along the new section of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, which connects Lucknow with Benares, was established on Saturday last.

THE first examination in Arts in connection with the Bombay University is finished. 74 students have passed, and of these 55 are Hindoos, 10 Parsees, 5 Christians, and 4 Mussulmans.

MAJOR BELL, the Senior Deputy Commissioner in Berar, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Judicial Commissioner of Berar—a newly-created office, of which the substantive holder is on furlough.

SURGEON MAJOR W. J. MOORE has made over, and Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, has received, the medical charge of the Rajpootana Agency and the Office of Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination.

WE notice the suggestion that there is a fine field for a grubbing statistician in the matter of the domestic concerns of Indian princes. If a table could be produced showing the number of wives and favourites possessed by each prince it would doubtless prove interesting.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to nominate His Highness Sri Maharaja Mirza Vijayarama Gajapati Raj Munea Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State has directed the removal from the service of Mr. Surendro Nath Banerjee, the native civilian into whose conduct at Sylhet a commission inquired last year. It is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Surendro left Bombay for England, to lay his view of matters before the Secretary of State.

WITH the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a civil officer of Government is deputed on duty to Europe his allowances during his employment on such deputation shall not, ordinarily, exceed two-thirds of the amount which he would draw were he on duty in India.

SUBORDINATE officers in charge of remote districts in Bengal have lately had to do such a deal of "entertaining" for functionaries despatched on special duty in connection with the Famine that their small pays have been unable to stand the unusual strain, and their case is being brought forward as "incipient starvation." It is probable that they will have to join the relief works in the vicinity of their hospitable bungalows.

TO-NIGHT a concert is to be given in the Town Hall on behalf of the unfortunate Town Band. We need not urge the goodness of the cause, as everybody takes advantage of the Band, no matter how defective it may be, though it is not everybody who subscribes anything towards its support. Let us hope that the vastly economical and disinterested members of the Corporation will grace the Town Hall with their presence on this occasion.

ANECDOTES of the famine flow in on the *Pioneer*. An Engineer officer, with his hair standing on end—evidenced in manuscript by profuse notes of exclamation—tells us that a contractor at Durbunga has been paid by the Government not for the amount of work he has done, but by percentage on the amount of money he has been able to show as expended. Before that contractor a melancholy future looms. Whatever he spends, he will weep daily in after life to think he did not spend more. Such opportunities never come twice.

THE Yarkand mission, on their way to India, have been brought into close contact with that gigantic Asian institution—beggars. One might think that as beggars generally attach themselves to large communities of people, the lonely highroads of Central Asia would be free of them; but according to a Cabul newsletter, Mr. Forsyth and his friends have had to deliver charity in Yarkand, and at the different stages in Budduk-shan numbers of poor people pressed forward for charity. The Governor of Budduksha sent orders for the beggars to be dispersed, but his efforts were in vain; the beggars were driven away only to return again.

THE *Bengal Magazine*, which boasts of being written for educated natives, advocates the use of *solah topees* for Baboos. We suppose the writer thinks that Sir George Campbell and English education have contributed to soften the brains of Bengalees, whose heads therefore are more in need of protection from the sun than those of their forefathers. The *Indian Mirror*, whose editor was or is Baboo Chunder Sen, scouts the proposal of the *Bengal Mirror*, and we should not wonder if native society in Calcutta were split by convulsions into two great parties, the Solah Topeeians and the Anti-Solah Topeeians. It will be an interesting proof of the advance of European civilization in the East if the opposition led by the *Indian Mirror* calls intoexistence Bengal editions of the English small boy who delights in asking people who their hatter is.

IN the list of passengers by last mail for England, we observe the name of Mr. William Melvin, who, for the past seven years, has acted as Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in this city. Mr. Melvin was well known as a painstaking and successful teacher, and his temporary absence will doubtless be felt by the Institution and the city generally. Previous to his departure, the present and most of the past students and teachers of the Institution gave Mr. Melvin a handsome present and an address. We believe Mr. Melvin has been allowed one year's furlough by the Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission Committee. The Bombay Branch of this mission has been recently placed under charge of the Rev. James P. Laug, who has had a long connection with the Punjab branch.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that when a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or Officer without summoning the defendant rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge or Officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described; and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded.

EDITORS' hearts are well known to be so many caldrons of hotch-potch emotions. Thus it is not uncommon to see in a newspaper a paragraph commencing "we are glad to say" such and such a thing, and the reader has scarcely got over his feeling of pleasure that the editor was glad when he is cast down to the bottom of the pit of disconsolation by the paragraph following, commencing, "It gives us profound grief to hear," &c. But one of the most emotional, though cautious gentlemen of the paternity of soft-souled editors is the editor of the *Poona Observer*. In his last issue he "gushes" over Jewish beggars. Why does he do so? "Because they are strangers in the land." He tells his readers—"One of them"—*i. e.*, "the strangers in the land"—"which we passed on the road just now, accosted us, and a poor little girl, some ten years old, thrust a paper into our hands, which she seized, and piteously begged for a few pice—which she should certainly have had if we had had them about us." From the latter part of this quotation we should suppose the tender-hearted editor of the *Poona Observer* to be a typical "canny Scot," and we are stengthened in our suspicion by the following remarks, which tend to show that but for certain impossibilities he would be a charitable man:—"Were we a Jew, and had we the *millions* that the gallant Knight is credited with we should, unaided, wipe away this stain from the Hebrew name." The "gallant Knight" alluded to is our singularly simple-minded mercantile celebrity, Sir Albert Sassoon.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Miss Carry George and her company will soon be among us. The Madras papers have gone into columns of ecstacy about the troupe, and we do not much wonder at this, remembering how popularly Miss Carry George and Mr. Lawrence were received when they last appeared before the Bombay foot-lights. We are sure Bombay will not be behind Madras in welcoming Miss George and her company. In fact there are many here who are grudging the time she is spending in Poona.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of March last, 7,32,49,568 lbs. (1,87,668½ bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,88,08,652 were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports; 4,10,90,724 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 74,89,985, were shipped to Liverpool; 5,16,096 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,36,725, to London; 5,68,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,41,200, to Marseilles; 1,35,14,312 lbs., valued at Rs. 34,16,910, to Havre; 53,92,392 lbs., valued at Rs. 13,47,745, to Trieste; 35,80,976 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,57,970, to Venice; 5,48,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,36,100, to Naples; 15,18,608 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,19,425, to Genoa; 7,44,448 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,99,650, to Odessa; 42,92,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,23,500, to Amsterdam; 13,13,984 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,36,200, to Bremen; 3,72,204 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,03,747, to Hongkong; 38,304 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,620, to Aden; and 17,920 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,900, to Muscalla.

AN INSOLVENT RUN TO EARTH.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD BENN, a merchant and one of the managers of the London, Asiatic and American Company, appeared some time in January last, before Mr John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against one Soonderdass Waghjee, a Hindoo merchant, whom he charged with concealment of his property, intending thereby to prevent the distribution of that property according to law amongst his creditors.

Mr. Charles Edward Benn said—On the 2nd July 1873, Soonderdass Waghjee, of Bombay, merchant, filed his petition in the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India. Shortly previous to the 17th day of January 1874, I received information from one Premjee Runchordass, also a Bombay Hindoo merchant, and relation of Soonderdass Waghjee, that Soonderdass Waghjee had concealed a portion of his property, consisting, amongst other things, of jewels, an iron safe, a brougham, a buggy and a horse. I went on the 17th day of January aforesaid to the office of the Official Assignee of the Court with Premjee Runchordass, and the Official Assignee sent three of his men to accompany me to the house of Soonderdas Waghjee to take possession of the property in question. Afterwards on the same day I went to the house of Soonderdas in company with Premjee Runchordass, and in the room of the house wherein the said Soonderdas Wagjee resides, I found, amongst other things, an iron safe and two boxes. Soonderdas Waghjee opened the iron safe, and in it I found, amongst other things, a currency note for Rs. 500 and some jewels. The said iron safe and the two boxes were taken away by the messengers of the Official Assignee and lodged in his office. On the 19th January the said iron safe and the said two boxes were opened, and in the boxes were found a number of books of account. In consequence of information which I obtained from the said books of account, I again went to the house of Soonderdas in company with three messengers of the Official Assignee, and I found in a stable at a short distance from the house one horse, a brougham, and a buggy, which I am informed and verily believe are the property of Soonderdas Wagjee. The said horse, brougham, and buggy were also taken away by messengers of the Official Assignee. Some of the articles mentioned in this information are mentioned in the schedule filed by Soonderdas Waghjee in the Insolvent Court. I charge Soonderdas Waghjee with concealment of his property, intending thereby to prevent the distribution of that property, according to law amongst his creditors, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

A warrant was granted as prayed for.

The prisoner surrendered himself yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Mr. Benn appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Craigie, and identified the prisoner.

The prisoner was released in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 20,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs 10,000 each.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

OF the candidates who presented themselves for the first examination in arts in connection with the Bombay University, 74 have passed successfully. Of those who have thus passed, 55 are Hindoos, 10 Parsees, 5 Christians, and 4 Mussulmans. The following is an alphabetical list (according to their surnames) of the candidates who have passed the examination:—

Abdullatif, Kumrudin Amrudin.
Agase, Dhundiraj Hari.
Apte, Mahadeve Shivram.
Are, Anaji Ramchandra.
Bengeri, Raghvendra Pandurang.
Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal.
Bharucha Sheriarji Dadabhai.
Bidi, Shrinivas Jivaji.
Corkery, William Alfred.
Dalal, Tribhuvandas Lakskmidas.
Desai, Furdunji Palanji.
Desai Khandubhai Indraji.
Desai Madhavlal Harilal.
Desai Sakarlal Durgaram.
Dhairyavan, Raghunath Dwarkanath.
Gandhi Jivaji Dinshaji.
Gimi, Rostumji Mancherji.
Gokhale, Vishnu Narayan.
Gordon, Robert Lish.
Heblikar, Bhaskarrao Ramchandra.
Hogan, Daniel F.
Jambhekar, Gangadhar Bhimrao.
Jameetji, Kawasji Kharshedji.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel.
Joshi, Sakharam Vasudev.
Joshi, Vishnu Raoji.
Kaji, Balkisandas Brijbhukandas.
Kale, Narayen Ramchundra.
Kamlapurkar, Shrinivas Svamirao.
Kanitkar, Govind Vasudev.
Kathavate, Manohar Vishnu.
Khambata, Dinshah Dosabhai.
Kher, Sitaram Narayen.
Khimjiani, Fezal Manji.
Khot, Anant Venkaji.
Khot, Narayen Venkaji.
Kothare, Gajanan Bapuji.
Lele, Kashinath Krishna.
Majmudar, Nandakrishna Ratanlal.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangadhur.
Manghirmallani Hasram Hotchund.
Marathe, Krishnaji Sadashiv.
Mirza, Kalichkhan Fraidunbeg.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji.
Mudliar, Damodar Viziarangam.
Mule, Krishnaji Vasudev.
Mulgavkar, Vinayak Narayan.
Munshi, Dadabhai Kharshedji.
Nabar, Vasudev Shivaji.
Nariman, Dorab Kharshedji.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant.
Oka, Krishnaji Govind.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Narayan.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakharam.
Pandit, Ghanasham Narayan.
Panhalkar, Ramchandra Absji.
Parikh, Chotalal Durgaram.
Patvardhan, Mahadev Vithal.
Payge, Raoji Bhovanrao.
Purandare, Khanderao Vithal.
Rele, Kanjaram Bapooba.
Renavikar, Anant Apajee.
Romanini, Rinaldo.
Sarangpani, Krishnajee Vinayak.
Sett, Motichund Udhavji.
Sukthankar, Sitaram Vishu.
Tambe, Yashvant Ballal.
Tarkhand, Shrinivas Dadoba.
Upasani, Shridhur Balkrishna.
Vachha, Manikjee Shapurjee.
Vaidya, Shridharrao Vithal.
Wagle, Mahadev Govind.
Wagle Shivram Sitaram.
Abdulalli Moizuddin Jivabhai.

INDIAN NEWS.

WILD ANIMALS.—We hear that the Chief Commissioner has indented on the Madras Government for a supply of weapons for destroying wild animals now increasing in the province.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

MYSORE.—We learn from Mysore that a Brahmin was struck down by lightning on the 19th April as he was going up to the top of his house in order to repair a leak. There was a thunderstorm in that city on that date.

A CHEETAH SHOT AT BANGALORE.—We hear that a cheetah was bagged yesterday near Soobadar's Chuttram (about 5 miles from this canton ment) by Col. Pearse Mysore Commission. The beast it is supposed had strayed either from Magadi or Nundydroog, and took up its quarters in a large ravine, a little off the road side. It seems to have made an attac k on some of the villagers, being no doubt very hungry after its journey, and intimation having been given, Col. Pearse went out and bagged the animal. It is a long time since any best of prey was bagged in such vicinity to Bangalore.—*Bangalore Spectator*, May 2.

THE HUSSAR TRIAL.—The majority of witnesses for the prosecution and defence cited for this trial, left by train yesterday for Madras, to report themselves to the Commissioner of Police. They have been warned to attend at the High Court on Monday, but it is likely that the case will not be heard till Tuesday. Mr. Hewetson, Superintendent of Police, cited as a witness for the defence, will leave for Madras this evening, and during his absence, the duties of the Police Office will be carried out by the Cantonment Magistrate. We believe 20 witnesses, most of them soldiers of the Hussars, have been cited to appear, in order to prove an *alibi* for Shean, who was alleged to have been in the guard-room at the time the assault occurred.—*Bangalore Spectator*, May 2.

HOW MANY WERE LEFT IN CHURCH?—It is not often that the writer of the "Week" seeks amusement for his readers in the churches, partly because he objects on principle to mingling sacred with profane things, partly because he finds the churches for the most part very dull places. An incident, however, occurred last Sunday at the Wesleyan Chapel in Dhurmtolah, at least so he is informed by a friend who worships in that conventicle, which seem s worthy of record in this place. The said chapel has lately been densely thronged on Sunday evenings to hear a certain Dr. Thoburn, who appears to be more energetic in the pulpit than is usual in Calcutta. On the evening in question the crush being unusually great, and the atmosphere unusually warm, the preacher took the opportunity to remind his congregation that he was sent to call sinners and not the righteous to repentance, and, therefore, he begged that all such as had "received salvation" would go and worship elsewhere, in order that there might be more room in the chapel for those who were less fortunate. As it would require the withdrawal of a considerable number of the congregation to relieve the pressure, Dr. Thoburn must take a somewhat *couleur de rose* view of their condition. Dr. Thoburn, however, was not the only preacher who appeared to think his congregation too numerous on Sunday night. At the Fort Church, alluding to the reputation the church had for being a fashionable place of worship, the pastor took occasion to deprecate the presence of those who came to see and be seen.—*Englishman's "Week."*

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle 4th 8 a.m. French Steamer "AVA" from Aden arrived. Trincomallee 5th 12-35 P. M. H. M. S. "Thetis" sailed from Seychelle.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 5th May, 8-50 P. M.—Weather misty, wind north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29-87.

MANGALORE, 5th May, 5-30 A. M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, north-west thermometer 88, barometer 29-79, rain fall 6 cents

TUTICORIN, 5th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west, thermometer 96, barometer 29-66, rain fall 2 inches 2 cent.

VINGORLA, 5th May, 5-37 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 96.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

SIXTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 16TH APRIL TO THE 30TH APRIL 1874.

1. THE chief characteristic of the weather, up to the close of the fortnight, has been great heat, with general absence of those storms and showers which are ordinarily looked for in April, and which the country at present much requires. Some districts, however, were exceptionally favoured. Bankoora had a little rain in parts; Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad and Rungpore also received a scanty supply, while in the more eastern districts there were indications that an early fall was by no means improbable. But even those districts which benefited by showers in the early part of the month, are now crying out for more; while in Behar the want of water has become serious, the wells and tanks are fast drying up, and much anxiety is felt as to the probable consequences of this long-continued drought. Information has, however, been received by telegraph of a fall of over an inch at Mozufferpore on the 27th, and of over 2 inches in parts of Durbhunga; and news of a similar copious fall is telegraphed from Purneah and Moorshedabad, so that, although further advices are not to hand, it may be hoped that there has been something like a general fall where it was most required. The usual returns will be found at enclosure No. 1.

2. The general tendency of prices, except in the eastern districts, appears to be upward. In nearly all the districts of Burdwan, the price-current shows a rise in the rates for common rice. In the distressed tracts of Rajshahye, also, there has been no real improvement except in Bogra. The rate quoted in Dinagepore is 9 seers, and in Rungpore 8 seers per rupee. The sale of grain by Government has, in the former district, tended to maintain the rate at the figure quoted, and in the latter has mitigated the effect of the sudden failure of the local stocks which was noticed in last Narrative. In the eastern districts the rates are slightly better but still very high. In Behar there is no material change to notice. The rate for rice in the very distressed parts is almost entirely nominal, the staple being in many places quite unprocurable save at the Government golahs. The inferior grains are, if anything, a little dearer. The prices-current for the fortnight will be found at enclosure No. 2.

In the following table the rates for common rice in the principal districts during the last four months are compared with one another; and the rates now current are contrasted with those of April 1873 and April 1866.

Number of seers of common rice sold for a Rupee, 1874.

	On 31st Jan.	28th Feb.	28th March.	25th April.	April 1873.	April 1866.
Burdwan	14	13½	13	12½	24	10½
Beerbhoom	12½	12½	13½	12½	24	42
Hooghly	11to12	11½ to 12½	12 to 13	12½ to 13	18	12
Calcutta	12½	12½	13	11½	27	...
Dinagepore	13½	14	10½	8½	27	15
Maldah	11½	12	9½	10 to 10½	24½	12
Rungpore	11½	11½	11½	8	27½	16½
Dacca	16	14	13	15	32	11
Backergunge	16½	15	16	16	28	14
Chittagong	18	16½	16½	18	24	17
Noakholly	17½	15	15	15	26	23½
Patna	12	13½	12	12½	21	13½
Shahabad	13	12½	12½	12	18½	9½
Tirhoot	10	8½	8½	8½	21	9½
Sarun	12	12½	12	12½	20	10½
Chump-run	11½	11	10½	8½	27	9
Bhagulpore	12½	11½	11	10½	16½	12
Lohardugga	15½	16	14	14	17	13
Manbhoom	15	14½	13	24	13	

3. Of the state of the crops there is little to be said. The only food crops now on the ground are the boro dhan, or spring rice, and the supplementary millets and pulses, which are of no very great importance. All have been suffering seriously from want of rain. In Behar some dependence had been placed on the millets as a quick-growing crop, which would come up in time to assist the people in their present need; but the prospect of getting any material aid in this way is now very doubtful, if not hopeless. If, however, there has been anything like a general fall of rain within the last day or two, the prospects of these crops would still be fair in many parts. The preparations for the sowing of the early rice are well advanced in most districts save those of Behar.

4. In the districts south of the Ganges there has nowhere been any failure of supplies. On the contrary the gathering of the spring and mohwa crops has, without doubt, increased the available stock of food very materially. But north of the river the favourable effect of the harvest on the market has been less general In Tirhoot the southern sub-divisions still got sufficient supplies, but in Durbhunga rice has almost entirely disappeared; in Seetamurree supplies are small; and in Mudhoobunnee only 7 or 8 seers of rice are procurable for a rupee. So, again, in parts of Chumparun, though there was a slight improvement towards the end of the fortnight, the bazaar stocks have been extremely short, some of the grains not being procurable at any price, and some only in quantities of one or two seers at a time. In Sarun, however, things had improved, owing to the great activity of private trade and the completion of the spring harvest. In North Bhagulpore food is still procurable in the bazaars; but in Soopool prices would seem to indicate that stocks are, as was feared, extremely small. In Purneah, too, about the sudder station and Dengrah, there has been a failure in the supply, but the completion of the Government allotment of grain will now leave the transport resources of this district available for private trade, of which a good deal has been carried on hitherto, even under considerable disadvantage. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye and Maldah, the indications of short supplies have been getting more marked in sudden fluctuations of prices and limitation of sales. There has been no absolute failure as yet, and Government grain is available for sale if need arises, but the state of the market is evidently somewhat critical. In Rungpore there has been a general failure of supplies throughout the district, especially along its western border near Dinagepore. It was at first suggested that this was due to the stoppage of local trade by the Government demands for carriage. This surmise has proved to be unfounded. The carriage taken up by Government is in this district comparatively inconsiderable, and the failure of local supply was due to a variety of causes, of which positive lowness of stocks is probably the principal. The Government stores have been opened for sales to the public, and the last reports seem to show that things have become easier. Elsewhere througbout Bengal, supplies are available to all who can afford to pay for them.

5. The amount of private grain carried by the railway into Behar stands thus:—

For the fortnight ending 18th April—

	Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab ...	11,781
From Calcutta and Lower Bengal ...	18,237
Total...	30,018

The figures last fortnight were 15,974 tons from the North-West downwards, and 5,874 tons from Calcutta upwards. There is a great increase in the amount of private grain sent up from Bengal. The imports to Patna from the North-West have not yet actually recovered their former activity, partly owing to the slight lowering of prices caused by the spring harvest, but mainly because the new crops in the North-West have not yet come freely into the market. Large supplies are, however, it is said, being now ordered by telegraph. Private import to both Shahabad and Sarun has been very brisk. Between 80,000 and 90,000 maunds were brought into the latter district by three of the principal ghauts alone during the fortnight under review. In the Eastern districts high winds have to some extent interfered with the river trade.

6. In Appendix A will be found the usual note on exports and rail and river traffic. The export of foodgrains to places beyond Bengal had amounted to 198,644 tons from the 1st October to the latest dates in April.

7. As regards the condition of the people in the specially-distressed tracts, there is but little to add to the facts stated in the last Narrative. In most of the worst districts the numbers coming to the relief works continue to increase, but the growth of actual distress has, it may be hoped, been finally stayed. It has, however, become more and more evident that there is a severe famine, simply because relief has prevailed over famine. Even in Patna, perhaps the most fortunate of the Behar districts, the Collector writes that but for the Government works, the small cultivators and the labouring classes would have been unable to subsist.

The Lieutenant-Governor has himself been on tour in North Tirhoot, and at the close of this Narrative will be found a record of the results of that visit up to date, and a full description of the condition of the people in the North Gangetic tracts. It will be seen that in the Northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot the distress is on the whole as great as it was feared it might be. In South Tirhoot, the sudder sub-division is now feeling the pressure more keenly than at first; and though none of the emaciation apparent to the north and east has shown itself here among the laboring poor, the daily growing numbers on the works indicate that the relief organisation now provided, was not devised at all too soon. In Sarun it is believed that distress is being sufficiently met; and the payments on account of opium have here, as in other Behar districts, been of material assistance to large numbers of the cultivators. The condition of the people in many parts of Chumparun when they come to the works, is described by the local officers as plainly indicative of want. The infant children especially are in some places "in a miserable condition, shrunk and emaciated"; and though this is attributed to exposure and to bad and irregular food rather than to an insufficiency of it, the fact no doubt is often been cut off owing to the hardships endured by the nursing mothers. The following extract from Mr. Howe's report show that the condition of the people in Ramnuggur is calculated to cause much anxiety:—

"The condition of the agricultural classes continues to be very unsatisfactory. In distributing advances we have made searching and systematic inquiries (village by village), and I can therefore speak not from general impressions and summary investigation only, but with the certainty resulting from having the records of regular census before me. Although this systematic inquiry is at present far from complete, yet the condition of the remainder of the sub-division closely resembles that of the villages in which the census has been taken, and a description of the village completed will therefore very nearly apply to the entire sub-division.

"The villages of Butsora, Decorar, Chankee, Gopala, Sathee, Bubta, and Bhultur (forming part of the Maharajah of Bettiah's States), are those in which the condition of the ryots causes most anxiety. In the Rajah of Ramnuggur's estate, very large tuccavee advances have been made with the most beneficial results; and though a good deal remains to be done, the condition of the ryots is far better. In the villages above named, there is a large number of ryots who have nothing, or next to nothing, to live upon; but to whom the alternative of going to our roads is like the prospect of the work-house to the respectable poor at home. These live in the greatest distress, and are rapidly, in spite of their prejudice, being driven to our works. One very noticeable fact during the fortnight has been the steady increase in the number of workmen flocking to our roads and tanks. Colonel Boulderson's daily average in the east, where there are not many works and the attendance has hitherto been small, has increased to about 4,000 a day; and he attributes this entirely to the fact that the grain-stores of the cultivating classes have become exhausted.

"Indeed, this is the only way to account for the increase. The labouring class is very small, any reinforcements therefore can only come from the cultivating classes, and nothing but the severest distress would drive the better portion of these to our roads.

"This increase has been general throughout the sub-division, and the daily average now amounts to the large number of 17,389. These, then, *first*, the rapidly diminishing stores of the cultivating classes, and *second*, the increasing dependence of the people on Government are the two most significant facts during the present fortnight. The census inquiry also shows that there are considerable numbers of respectable widows who in ordinary times depend on their husband's relations, and who are now turned adrift. These cannot work nor do they (except in a few rare cases) apply for charity, but they are in the greatest distress. It is further proved that some villages have come to the very verge of starvation; while others, and fortunately the majority, can still hold out for some time. But in all there is a general uneasiness, almost amounting to panic, and there is a spreading conviction that beyond a certain time nothing but help from Government will enable them to hold out."

In North Bhangulpore things are better in Muddehpoora than in Soopool. Of the latter sub-division the officer in charge writes—

"During the past fortnight I have been moving in all directions over the sub-division, and though I have seen a large number of miserable emaciated objects among the lowest classes, still I think the condition of the people generally is surprisingly good. Our relief operations are, however, in full swing, and with the liberal allowance of works recently sanctioned in all directions, our goahs open for sale to the public and to the labourers on the works, I feel tolerably confident that we shall pull through this season of distress with very satisfactory results." "But" (adds the District Magistrate), "the condition of the people generally is far worse than in Muddehpoora, and the anxiety and work entailed on all is consequently far greater; all that can done will be done."

The Monghyr Magistrate thinks the people are beginning to feel grateful for the exertions Government is making to relieve them, though hardly understanding its motives. The February rain, and the abundant mohwa crop have done much to improve the state of this district. Serious distress is now not anticipated. In Purneah, things are rather worse in Kusba Amour, Dengra, and to the north of the Sudder sub-division, owing to the continued want of rain, and some failure of supplies. But the opening of the Government stores has met the necessities of the case, and it is reported that the people who come to the roads and poor-houses in a state of emaciation, very soon pick up, and improve in appearance. But, says the Magistrate—"no one who has seen the people coming to work, could say there was no need for relief. Had there been no works opened, and no grain distributed, the distress would have been terrible."

8. There is no special change to chronicle in Moorshedabad, Maldah, or Rajshahye. In Dinagepore, distress has broken out in the Peergunge thana, on the Atrai, where it had been supposed relief would not be required as the tract had had some crop of rice and an extensive cultivation of tobacco and cold-weather cereals. Steps were at once taken to open works and provide grain. Throughout the rest of this district the pressure is tightening but the means of meeting it are effective. Rungpore reports are again unsatisfactory. The distress in the neighbourhood of Kamdya, Mallaperah Aligan and Rajahar is described as "very severe, and most of the people there are entirely dependent on the relief works. About 7,000 people out of a population of 15,000 supposed to be suffering from the most severe distress, are daily working on the roads, and the numbers are still increasing, the mundals and headmen of the village, being utilised as duffadars." So, from other parts of this district, it is reported that distress is spreading but the relief officers believe that they have it well in hand.

The condition of the people in Pubna which had recently given some cause for anxiety has improved in parts owing to the demand for agricultural labour caused by a heavy fall of rain. The supplies in the bazaars had increased, and the numbers seeking relief are as yet insignificant.

9. Fortunately the health of the people in most of the distressed tracts has continued good, and save in Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad, where some cholera had shown itself, there has been no epidemic to add to our troubles. The medical staff asked for by Sir Richard Temple has now been very nearly made up, and medical stores are being forwarded along with the Government grain to all parts of the famine districts.

10. The state of the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions of Burdwan was reported in last narrative to have changed for the worse. Since then the Lieutenant-Governor has visited Burdwan, and a Minute, embodying the orders he has seen fit to give, will be found in Appendix D.

The tract which is found to be the most distressed is that between the Adjai and Damoodur, where the rice crop was in many parts less than a quarter crop. Want has here also supervened upon the prolonged sickness caused by the endemic fever, and it is often impossible to say which calamity has had most effect in bringing the people to the state of wretchedness in which many of them appear. Relief, charitable and other, is, however, in this district available in great abundance, and the number of people taking advantage of this is large and increasing. The means of communication are fortunately also many, and it may be hoped that the natural course of trade will maintain the necessary supplies in the bazaars. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the enforcement of the cooked-food test in towns where it is difficult to ascertain the personal circumstances of each applicant for relief; but a modification of the circle organisation in force elsewhere has been introduced for the distressed tract outside the towns. The subject of advance to ryots is also receiving consideration. In Beerbhoom there has been a good deal of distress, which would have been greater but for the timely provision of work and charitable relief. In Bankoora, also, the numbers dependent on Government aid are fast increasing. The state of Hooghly and Midnapore seems, on the other hand, to be tolerably good, though, of course, the labouring classes are suffering somewhat from the high price of food.

11. From Hazareebagh later reports are more satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor having consulted with the Deputy Commissioner on the spot, has sanctioned the construction of a road along a pilgrim route from Gya to Deogurh as far as this lies within the Hazareebagh district, and has requested the Commissioner to report, after inquiring locally if more is required.

From Manbhoom the district officer reports that notwithstanding the gathering in of the lac crop and the falling of the mohwa flower distress is still on the increase and the people have been driven to consume their seed-grain. Last year was the worst of three bad years in parts of this district and the people are many of them in a very impoverished state. The Deputy Commissioner's opinion is that the whole population of 16 pergunnahs will need assistance for three months; but that if Government will help the cultivating ryots, these will find employment and support for the cultivating population. The Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to raise the allotment of Government grain, and directed the Commissioner to visit the district, and report fully on the kind and extent of any further relief required.

The reports from Palamow are decidedly more favourable. The worst parts are the pergunnahs of Jupla and Belounja on the Gya border, for which 10,000 maunds of Government grain are said to be required. In the rest of the district, distress has been relieved by the crop of mohwa.

12. The detailed enquiries made into the condition of that corner of the Jamalpore sub-division of Mymensing called Dewangunge, referred to in paragraph 15 of the preceding narrative, have not established the existence

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

(Times.)

In the course of the next four or five months, several Government expeditions, very carefully prepared and equipped, will start from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich for remote parts of the globe, in order to observe the transit, or passage across the sun's face, of the planet Venus, early in December next. In preparation for this enterprise, a staff of astronomers and photographers, composed of officers of the Naval and Military services, with a sprinkling of civilians, have been working at the Observatory for some months, under the guidance of Sir George Airy and his assistants, practising themselves in the complicated observations and other delicate processes which will be required of them, and upon the proper accomplishment of which so much that is important in astronomy depends. Few subjects of a scientific kind have excited so much public interest and discussion as this one of the approaching Transit. In itself, the grand problem of the accurate determination of our distance from the sun, and thence of the distances of the planetary bodies and of those few of the fixed stars whose remoteness can be gauged at all by any means yet known to science, must have attractions for every intelligent mind. The interest and curiosity naturally appertaining to the question, have been, moreover, not a little stimulated on this occasion by the articles and letters on the general subject of the Transit which have been published during the last year in our own columns and elsewhere. Enough, certainly, has been told to whet the appetite of the public for further details. For the information, therefore, of those of our readers who cannot go to Greenwich and learn these things for themselves, we purpose giving some account of the energetic and complete arrangements which England and other countries are now making for the observation of one of the most rare and scientifically valuable of celestial phenomena.

Probably most persons are aware by this time that of the three or four different methods by which the Transit may be observed, the one known as Delisle's is that on which England, in common with the majority of the other nations taking part in the work, will place chief reliance on the coming occasion. Due regard will be given to the use of the Halleyan method as well at those points where the whole Transit will be visible, as will be the case at all of our southern stations; photography also will be very generally used; but the Astronomer Royal's choice of stations has mainly been made on the basis of their suitability for the method of Delisle. Briefly and popularly, this consists in the accurate determination of the interval of time which elapses between the moment when some instantaneous phase of the Transit is seen from one point on the earth's surface, and that at which the corresponding phase is seen from another point far distant from the first, a necessary condition being that this time-interval shall be as great as circumstances will admit of. The two phases most suitable for observation are,—firstly, the apparent entry or "ingress" of the planet on the sun's surface, and, secondly, her departure or "egress" from it; and the critical moments to be seized are, in the first case, those at which, from different stations, the planet's hinder edge, or "following limb," is seen exactly in contact with the sun's edge on one side; and, in the second case, those at which, from other stations, her advanced edge, or "preceding limb," is similarly seen in contact on the opposite side. In other words, they are the first and last moments, respectively, at which, from the several points, the whole disc of the planet is seen just within the sun's rim. A crown-piece laid on a large round table, touching its edge, first on the left hand and then on the right, will serve to illustrate the above phases, which are called those of "interior contact" at ingress and egress respectively.

That the reader may now understand something of the conditions which govern the choice of stations, let him conceive a plane to pass through the centres of the earth and sun, and through the centre of Venus at the moment when she first arrives within a conical surface similarly imagined to envelope the circumferences of the earth and sun. This plane will evidently cut the edge of the illuminated half of the earth in two points diametrically apart. And since Venus, moving faster than the earth, crosses the sun's face from east to west, it is also evident that an observer placed at the eastern extremity of this diameter will witness her ingress sooner than he would from any other point on the globe; while an observer at the opposite or western end will sensibly be the last to see it—neglecting, for the sake of brevity, the slight change introduced by the earth's axial rotation, and by her own and Venus's proper motions in the interval, none of which, however, may be overlooked in practice. The one would see the interior contact at ingress "most accelerated;" the other the same phase "most retarded." Geometrically, therefore, these would be the best points for a pair of observations of the ingress. But, as this ingress has to be observed from the two stations at nearly the same time—for the interval between the most accelerated and most retarded ingress in the coming Transit will be only some 25 minutes—it follows, from the nature of the case, that to each of the two observers, thus situated 180 degrees apart from one another, the sun will be but barely above the horizon at the critical moments. To the eastern observer it will be just sunset, to the western one just sunrise. But inasmuch as it is a necessary condition consequent on the distortion of the sun's image at very low altitudes, that it should be not less than about 10 degrees above the horizon, our observers must be placed at points somewhat nearer together than a full diameter of the earth. The best points for observation of the egress also are determined on exactly similar principles. In every case, however, the theoretical conditions are, of course, limited in practice by the possibility of finding land near the desired spots which can be reached and occupied with safety by the observing parties: the observations, to be trustworthy, can only be made on *terra firma*. It may be worthy of remark, with respect to the last matter, that the Astronomer Royal, and those who act with him, determined at the outset not to attempt to send expeditions to points destitute both of inhabitants and anchorage, though they were willing to put up with the absence of either the one or the other singly, as, indeed, is shown in the case of three of the stations already chosen. We must not omit to mention, lastly, that the prospects of fine weather at the season of the Transit have also to be taken into account in the choice of stations.

Supposing, now, that the absolute time-interval between a pair of observations of accelerated and retarded ingress or egress, as the case may be, has been ascertained, as well as the distance separating the two stations, and remembering also that the *relative* distances of the earth and Venus from the sun and their heliocentric angular velocities are already exactly known, we have at once by simple geometry, the chief data necessary for the computation of the sun's distance, though the actual reduction is a good deal complicated by the earth's rotation, atmospheric refraction, and other causes, which cannot be dwelt upon here.

Guided by conditions such as we have indicated, the Astronomer Royal has chosen five principal and three subsidiary stations for our share in the enterprise. Honolulu will be the chief station for observing the accelerated ingress, and it will be strengthened by secondary stations at two other points, probably Hawaii and Atooi, in the Sandwich Islands. The retarded ingress will be observed at Rodriguez Island near the Mauritius, and at Christmas Harbour in Kerguelen Land (sometimes called the "Island of Desolation") in the Southern Ocean; with a station auxiliary to the latter at some second point on the same island. Lastly Christchurch (New Zealand) and Alexandria will pair together for the accelerated and retarded egress, supported by independent observations which will be made in Australia and Northern India. As Delislean stations, all of the above are excellent. For Halley's method, Kerguelen and its satellite, though not of first class value, are good, probably the best practicable, southern stations: Christchurch and Rodriguez are of inferior value in this respect; and the rest are excluded, the whole Transit not being visible from them. Parties, each consisting of a chief astronomer in charge, at least one solar photographer, and from one to three or four assistant astronomers, will be sent to the five principal stations. There will also be attached to each party two or three sapper photographers from the Royal Engineers, a number of whom have been under instruction at Chatham by Captain Abney, R.E., in the use of the photoheliograph and the manipulation of sun-pictures. Sir George Airy's arrangements for the personal staff are not yet complete, but, so far as is decided at present, Captain Tupman, R. M. A., a well-known member of the Astronomical Society, will conduct the Honolulu party, and will be accompanied by Professor George Forbes, of the Andersonian University, Glasgow, and others. Lieutenant Neate, R.N., is nominated as chief for Rodriguez; and the Rev. S. J. Perry fills the corresponding office for Kerguelen. The stations subsidiary to Honolulu and Kerguelen will be served by detachments from the main parties. Major Palmer, R.E., will have charge at Christchurch, and Captain Ord Browne (late R.A.) at Alexandria; Lieutenant Darwin, R.E., and Captain Abney, R.E., respectively undertaking the photographic work at these two places. At the outset of the enterprise, several full-pay officers of Artillery and Engineers, nearly sufficient in number for the entire staff, and all of them more or less qualified by previous training, volunteered to take part in it, and we believe Sir George Airy was anxious to avail himself of the services of a class of observers whom experience has shown to be well fitted for work of the kind. But at this point the Admiralty or the War Office, or both together, failed him. With the three exceptions we have named, the services of these officers were refused, on the score of expense, and as an alternative a call was made for volunteers from officers of the Royal Navy. Fortunately, men of energy and ability responded to this appeal, and have since applied themselves to the work with a zeal and industry which give the best possible promise of success.

In the preparation and equipment of the Transit parties, the vigilant forethought of the Astronomer Royal seems never to have relaxed. Not only is the instrumental outfit probably the largest and most perfect of its kind which have ever been brought together, but even in respect of those minute details which contribute so much to accuracy and success in an enterprise of this kind, nothing seems to have been forgotten or neglected. When we mention, for example, that, in addition to the countless other duties of his arduous office, Sir George Airy has contrived to give his personal attention to such matters as designing the portable observatories for the various instruments, and devising the best positions for the doors and widdows of the photoheliograph-huts and "dark rooms," according to the different latitudes and different hours of the day for which they will be required, some idea may be formed of the amount of work which has fallen upon him, and of the thoughtful care with which the practical details have been planned and executed.

Besides such smaller items of equipment as detached telescopes, portable transit instruments, telegraphic apparatus, compasses, chronometers, barometers, &c., four chief instruments, each with its portable observatory, solid stone platform, astronomical clock, and other necessary gear, will be sent to all the principal stations. First in order come the Transit instruments, of forty inches focal length and three inches aperture, mounted on massive stone piers. These will be used for finding time by the transits of stars, and longitude by transits of the moon. We have seen that it is an essential condition of Delisle's method that the *relative* time at any pair of stations shall be exactly known. Astronomers adopt Greenwich time as the absolute standard of comparison for this purpose. But, as Greenwich time cannot be carried accurately all over the world, it is inferred at distant places from the local time combined with the supposed longitude. Alexandria is the only one of our Transit stations the longitude of which can as yet be determined by telegraphic signals. At the rest it will be necessary to find absolute longitude by observations of the moon. This is a task requiring time and trouble, since, to get a sufficiently accurate determination, about 150 observations, extending over some months, will be needed. In order that these longitude observations may be multiplied as quickly as possible (and for the determination also of latitude), each party will take out a large altazimuth instrument, or vertical circle, with which azimuths or zenith distances of the moon may be observed in any part of the heavens. These fine instruments, as well as the Transit instruments, have been made expressly for the expeditions by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. Such are the modern refinements of observation and theory that it is hoped that, by a combination of altazimuth and transit observations, Greenwich time will ultimately be known at each observatory to within about a single second, though, as astronomers well know, to obtain so accurate a result as this is a matter of very great difficulty. The determination of latitude will be much simpler, for, in this case, the error, after a week or two's work, is not likely to exceed a few feet.

We come now to the critical and most difficult point of all—that to which all the others are subsidiary—namely, the determination of the moment of the planet's first arrival within the sun's disc, or of her departure from it. For the eye-observations of these phenomena, each station will be furnished with a telescope of six inches aperture, equatorially mounted, and driven by clockwork with such a speed as to remain steadily fixed on the sun after having been once pointed to it, thus leaving the observer the free use of his hands for other purposes. The famous "Lee" equatorial is one of the number, and will be sent to Alexandria. It might be thought a tolerably simple matter for an observer with a good and powerful telescope to detect the instant of true interior contact of the magnified dics of Venus and the sun. In reality, however, it is very far from easy. Owing to a perplexing optical phenomenon termed "irradiation," the bright sun appears too large and the dark planet too small. The effect of this is that for several seconds after Venus seems to have completed her ingress she presents a somewhat pear-shaped form, remaining apparently attached to the sun's edge by a dark band or ligament, which, from a breadth equal to between 1-10th and 1-20th of the planet's diameter, shrinks to a fine line, and ultimately breaks. Similar appearances, in reversed order, are seen before apparent contact at egress. This ligament is now known generally to astronomers as the "black drop." It is the *crux* of the contact observations, and presents some of the most baffling and formidable difficulties which mathematicians will have to deal with. By the hitherto accepted theory of irradiation, the instant of breaking or first formation of the black drop, according as ingress or egress is referred to, is sensibly the instant of true contact. But, by experiment, it is now found that this theory does not hold good, and that different telescopes give different results under circumstances in all respects the same; and that the differences vary in a most irregular and puzzling manner—though, as a rule, the larger and better the telescope and the duller the light, the less is the amount of irradiation and the earlier the breaking of the black drop. With the double purpose of investigating these matters and of finding at the same time the "personal equations" of the observers, Sir George Airy devised a model of the transit of Venus, which has been in working order at Greenwich for the last few months. In this, a "heliostat," or revolving mirror, is used to flash the sun's rays through an aperture in a black metal shield towards an observing station 400ft beyond it, where the telescopes are erected. The edges of this aperture on either side are so constructed as to represent truly the curves of the sun's circumference at those parts where Venus will make her entry and exit, calculated for the given distance of 400ft.; and across the opening a plate of glass, carrying a metal disc, which is similarly proportioned to the size of the planet and placed properly in position with respect to the curves, is made to travel, by attachment to an astronomical clock, with a velocity corresponding to that which Venus will have at the time of Transit. This simple but most ingenious contrivance affords an excellent means of testing the properties of irradiation as exhibited by different telescopes, to different observers, and under varying conditions of sunlight. The mock Venus can be placed in actual contact with the mock sun or at any number of seconds by the clock before or after contact; or the phases of ingress or egress may be allowed to transpire, just as in the real transit. The several appearances seen in the telescopes at the observing station can then be registered and compared; they may also be photographed, for comparison of the phenomena imprinted on a photograph with those witnessed by the eye. A large number of such observations have already been made at Greenwich, by the very men who will ultimately be engaged in the more serious work of the real Transit. It is true that we are here dealing only with a short distance, a slightly diminished light, a mock sun, and a flat bit of metal instead of a globular planet surrounded by an atmosphere. Yet it is no less certain that the model exhibits phenomena very closely approximate to the true ones, and that in the hands of Sir George Airy, ably seconded by Captain Tupman, whom he has intrusted with the management of all the details and calculations, this series of experiments will give results of very great value for the accurate reduction of the contact observations.

But the critical observation of the instant of true contact is, fortunately, not the only one which the observer will be able to depend upon. By means of a beautiful apparatus called the "double-image micrometer," also the invention of Sir George Airy—which may be briefly described as a four-glass (reeting eye-piece, one lens of which (the third from the eye) is divided, so that two images of any object may be moved past one another over an angular distance measurable by a micrometer screw—he will be able, during five or six minutes before contact at ingress, or after contact at egress, to determine with accuracy the distances between the fine horns or "cusps" of light intervening between the dark body of Venus and the sun's circumference. Reverting to our former illustration of the crown-piece and round table, if any one will now place the coin just overlapping the edge of the table, he will understand what is meant by the cusps, and will see that, as the coin is gradually moved outwards or inwards, the distance between the cusps is accordingly increased or diminished. The double image micrometer can also be utilized when Venus is wholly on the sun for measuring the distance between her edge and the near edge of the sun, so long as that distance does not exceed her own diameter. In these two ways, a large number of very good measures of the planet's position on the sun's face will be obtained, irrespectively of the true contact; and as the exact time of each observation will be noted, it will be possible, by comparison of the measurements, to infer the time of contact with great precision from them alone, should this be necessary.

Solar photography will be largely employed during the transit as an auxiliary to the eye-observations, and results of extreme accuracy are anticipated from it. Five magnificent photoheliographs, one to each principal station, have been constructed for the occasion by Mr. Dallmeyer, with such exquisite refinement of scientific care and ingenuity that their optical properties may be pronounced the most perfect yet attained. The photographs taken by them will be free from all distortions and imperfections other than those which might possibly result from unequal contraction of the film, in the wet-collodion process, but which are totally inappreciable in practice, if, indeed, they exist at all. The chymical processes best calculated to produce perfect pictures have also been very carefully considered by Dr. Warren, De La Rue, Captain Abney, and other eminent photographers. Such, in short, will be the mathematical precision and sharpness of outlines in these photographs that they will be perfectly available for exact micrometric measurements of the minute and delicate differences of distance and position with which astronomers will be concerned in their subsequent investigations. Like the principal telescopes just now described, the photoheliographs are equatorially mounted, and carried along by clock-work with the same velocity as the sun. For the sake of popular explanation, they may be said to resemble large and powerful telescopes, fitted with a camera at the eye-end. Nearly in the primary focus of the object-glass is placed an instantaneous exposing shutter, held in position by a detent, which acts against a powerful spring attached to the lower end of the shutter. A slit across this shutter, ordinarily about one-tenth of an inch in breadth, can be widened or contracted by an adjusting screw, to suit the intensity of the sunlight; and, on the release of the detent, a momentary flash, darting through this slit as the shutter flies down, paints a four-inch picture of the sun on the sensitive collodion plate in a very small fraction of a second of time. In this way sun-photographs may be taken with great rapidity at certain stages of the transit, Venus appearing in the pictures as a black spot on the sun's face about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. But for the yet more rapid portraiture of the planet's changes of position at the critical phases of ingress and egress, use will be made of an ingenious apparatus known by the name of its inventor, M. Janssen. This consists of a device for exposing, at very short intervals, parts only of a rotating collodion plate along its outer edge. The pictures thus taken will be very small, comprising only that bit of the sun's rim across which Venus may be moving. This, however, is all that will be needed just then; and as 30 or 40 of these pictures will be taken in about two minutes, and the instant of each exposure be accurately noted, they will furnish the means of obtaining an exceedingly close approximation to the true moment of the breaking of the black drop. For the other stages of the transit, full-sized photographs will obviously be needed, so as to exhibit the sun's centre as a fixed referring-point for admeasurements. A series of such pictures taken at our southern stations, where the whole transit will be visible, will possess great value in connexion with the Halleyan method of observing the whole duration of Venus's passage. They may, indeed, be said to amount in principle to a modification of Halley's method. For they will register with consummate accuracy, from widely-severed stations, the positions of the chords described by the planet's centre across the sun's face, for comparison with the positions of those chords as determined by the method of durations. Those taken near the middle of the Transit will also afford a direct measure of the least distances between the centres of Venus and the sun, which is again another modification of the same method. In all these photographic operations it is likely that the dry-plate process will be chiefly employed, on account of its great simplicity and rapidity.

Lastly, it has been proposed by the eminent astronomer Father Secchi, of Rome, to utilize the *exterior* contacts of Venus and the sun, by means of a peculiar adaptation of the spectroscope, which enables the chromosphere or hydrogen stratum overlying the sun's photosphere to be seen at the same time as the photosphere itself, so that Venus's limb may appear projected on the chromosphere before it reaches the photosphere or ordinary telescopic limb of the sun; the planet's approach to, and first exterior contact with, the sun may thus be watched. Supplementary observations of this kind will probably be attempted by Captain Tupman at Honolulu, and by Lord Lindsay at the Mauritius.

There is one excellent feature of the general arrangements which must not be left unnoticed. In the history of astronomical expeditions, few greater mistakes have been made than that of sending out observers deficient in practical knowledge of their work and their instruments. No apprehensions on this score need be felt on the present occasion. In building with their own hands the observatory-huts and foundation-piers, as well as in the erection, adjustment, and constant use in the best possible way of the identical instruments which they will take with them, and also in the reduction of their observations, the scientific staff have been undergoing a long and complicated drill, the practical value of which it would be difficult to overstate. By means also of the model, they have been systematically exercised in the observation of the phenomena of the Transit, learning what they may expect to see, what precautions to take, and what points to note. In fact, so thoroughly expert will they probably have become, by the time the expeditions start, in the practical details of their work, that, if they are only favoured with clear skies during the momentous hours of the transit, we may count with confidence on entire success.

Nor will they be by any means alone in their interesting task. America and some of the chief States of Europe are making costly and elaborate preparations to co-operate. France will, it is understood, despatch observing parties to St. Paul Island, Amsterdam Island, Campbell Island, and Marquesas Islands, in the southern hemisphere, and to Pekin and Yokohama, in the northern, and will also provide some secondary stations in one or two of her Colonies. Germany proposes to occupy Auckland Island, Macdonald Island, Bluff Harbour (New Zealand), and Mauritius in the south, and in the north a station in China or Japan, and a photographic station in Persia, on the line of the Indian telegraph. Of American plans little certain is yet known, but they will probably comprise the establishment of three or four stations—one of them at Macdonald Island—in the southern hemisphere, and as many in the northern. And Russia, strong in the advantage of having an immense adjacent tract of her own territory favourable for observations of the Transit, will equip, though on a more moderate scale than the other countries, no fewer than 27 stations between Odessa and Japan, 15 of which, distributed over Western Siberia and Eastern Russia, and round the Black and Caspian Seas, are well suited for Delislean observations of the retarded egress, while the rest are Halleyan stations, situated chiefly in Eastern Siberia and Tartary. At the stations we have above enumerated, eye-observations of contact, photography applied in two or three different ways, and the "direct" method of measuring with a heliometer the distances between the centres of Venus and the sun will be variously employed. Lastly, British India will be represented by a photographic station in the Punjab, under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, R.E.; Lord Lindsay, with the liberality in scientific matters for which he is distinguished, will take an admirably equipped private expedition to Mauritius; and our Colonies and Colonial Observatories are preparing to co-operate at suitable points. Altogether, there will be at least 70 or 80 stations scattered over the illuminated side of the earth, from which, between the hours of about half-past 1 and half-past 6, Greenwich time, on the morning of the 9th of December, a small army of astronomers will be anxiously scaning, measuring, and photographing the movements over the sun's face of the little black spot which is to afford us a solution of one of the sublimest problems of the universe.

It will be interesting to note, finally, what is likely to be the ultimate issue of this grand combined attack upon the problem of the sun's distance—or, to speak technically, its "equatorial horizontal parallax" which is simply an astronomer's expression for the greatest angle which would be subtended by the earth's equatorial radius to an observer at the distance of the sun's centre, whatever that distance may be taken to be. Without enumerating the eight or ten values of this solar parallax which have been obtained by modern astronomers, by various subtle and refined modes of theory observation, and experiment, it will be enough to say that the most trustworthy determinations give an average value of about 8·92 sec. for the parallactic angle, corresponding to some 91,480,000 miles for the sun's distance—with an uncertainty of ·03sec., or, in round numbers, 300,000 miles. The Transit of Venus may not be the means of altering this quantity (8·92 sec.) by any large amount, but it will be of the utmost utility as a crucial test of previous results, being the only direct geometrical solution of the problem. Taking into account all probable errors of longitude, local time, photographic and contact observations, it may be assumed, on a by no means sanguine estimate, that the existing uncertainty will be reduced to one-third of its present amount, or to ·01sec.; but it is far from unlikely that the probable residual error will be no more than one-half of the latter quantity—that is to say, our distance from the sun will probably have been ascertained within 50,000 miles, or about 1-1800th part of its whole amount. Of the higher scientific advantages of such a result we need hardly speak. But, for the information of those who would inquire as to its direct practical uses, it may be as well to explain that an accurate knowledge of the sun's distance is essential for the perfecting of the lunar and planetary tables, and therefore of the science of navigation, as well as for many other matters of practical importance, such as finding the true longitudes of places on the earth's surface, which depend on the accuracy of the Lunar Theory.

THE BILL TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN.

(Pall Mall Gazette, April 6.)

We do not profess to know what degree of importance is to be attached to the rumour that the bulk of the Conservative party intends to support Mr. Forsyth's Bill for giving votes at Parliamentary elections to unmarried women and widows. Mr. Disraeli once divided in favour of a similar proposal, and it is probable that a good many of his followers fancy they see their way to a permanent political advantage if the female voters who are now understood to have largely supported Conservatives at municipal elections are put into a position to vote in the same way at elections for members of Parliament. Yet we doubt whether any very astute Conservative partisan would reason in this way. The causes of the recent Conservative successes cannot be stated in any very short form of words, but it is an approximately true statement of these causes that, negatively, the Conservatives succeeded through the unpopularity of the late Government; and, positively, they succeded through a spontaneous coalition of vested interests, of which some had been disturbed, while others feared disturbance. Now, of all the disturbers of vested interests, the most energetic would be the new voters enfranchised by Mr. Forsyth's measure. It is perfectly true that they would not be hostile to some of the interests threatened in Mr. Gladstone's time. They would have no grudge against the Established Church, though they are probably divided on the questions whether confession should be made compulsory by law, and whether the communion-table should be removed to the middle of the church; and they have a horror of secular education. But there are, at the same time, several interests for whose destruction and depression they would vote with absolute unanimity; and among these is one for which it behoves Conservatives to be extremely careful—the great Beer interest. The worship of the God of Wine is described by the Greek legend as having been introduced into Europe mainly through female influence; and it is extremely likely that in these later days the same influence may expel the deity from among us under his new name of the Demon Alcohol. Everybody who has observed the mechanism and working of the temperance associations is aware that most of the fuel which feeds their activity is supplied by women; and, indeed, these febrile agitations for social despotism bear many of the marks of the political movements which would become common if parliamentary power were shared by the other sex. It is perfectly natural that the licensed victualler should have in women his deadliest enemies. Drunkenness and excessive drinking are distinctively masculine vices, but they are nevertheless vices of which the penalty falls as heavily on women as on men. The male drunkard is apt to get off with nothing worse than a headache, but his wife, sister, or mother is constantly paying for his excesses in short wages, blows, or shame. If the votes given to women turn out to be a the disposal of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, nobody has a right to be surprised, and, we will add, nobody has a right to complain; but there is a curious irony in the fact that the proposal to create these votes corresponds in point of time to the Women's Whisky War in the United States, that it proceeds from the Conservative party, and that of all Conservatives it should be made by Mr. Forsyth.

Such considerations are, however, of little importance to those who, like ourselves, have no special party end to serve or promote. What we have to say is that, if there is any truth in the rumour we have referred to, the country has the gravest reason to complain. We have now not only a Conservative party, but a Conservative Government, and that Government is under the double duty of keeping its supporters in order, and of itself undertaking the conduct of all measures of even considerable importance which it thinks desirable in the public interests. The political enfranchisement of unmarried women and widows, which no human power could keep from being followed in a few years by the political enfranchisement of wives would, if it were carried, be simply the most important measure of modern times—possibly the most important measure which has been adopted since Western civilization began. It is quite intolerable that, if it has a chance of success, it should not be brought before Parliament as a Government measure, matured by prolonged Cabinet discussion, with the whole responsibility of the Ministry staked upon it, and with its dignity and seriousness formally acknowledged by a paragraph in the Queen's Speech. As to its vast movement, we do not suppose there can be two opinions among moderately thoughtful men. It is a proposal to place half the human race, immediately and prospectively, in a position which they have never yet filled since the race itself came into existence. There is absolutely no experience worth speaking of to serve as a guide to its probable consequences. Let us admit, to be just, that in each generation of Europeans there have been for some centuries about a dozen kingly or imperial offices of which the incumbents have enjoyed real political power, and about half a dozen times in all these offices have been filled by women. Difficult as it is to separate the actions of an Elizabeth and an Anne, of a Catherine and a Christina, from the actions of their lovers or their favourites, let us allow the common opinion that they displayed some political ability. What is the value of this trifling evidence as against the facts that even in free communities millions upon millions of women have lived and died without voting, debating, or governing, without making a law or adjudicating in a dispute, without leading an army or fightiug in its ranks? They may be able to do all these things well, or some of them. But what we are contending for is that, in the dearth of evidence of their capacity, their admission to the one power which controls all others shall be recognised as the longest leap in the dark a nation ever took. The enfranchisement of the freedmen of the Southern States of America was a considerable measure; but it was a mere joke to Mr. Forsyth's proposal.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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On LONDON, On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, ,, PARIS,
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